FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1835. [NO. 954.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2, Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures, Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street

Auction and Commission Business

Attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by

A. KIMBALL

Sept. 8, 1835 53 tf.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES Also, one Stock GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON one second hand SULKEY Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Coach Makers.

September 5, 1835. 53tf

NOTICE.

THE Co partnership formerly subsisting between NORRIS PECK and HENRY P. PECK, both of Berlin, in the County of Hartford, under the firm of

N. & H. P. PECK,

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of July instant, and the said HENRY P. PECK, is authorised to receive all company claims. Dated at Berlin, the 27th of July A D 1835.

NORRIS PECK,
HENRY P. PECK,

August 1, 1835. 53 tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835 53 1y

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf

JAMES MARTINE

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,

Which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and ½ Nests of Iron Weights, from ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice.

August 31, 1835 52-4wteow4w.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

REMOVAL.

G. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth, Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.

Also, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835. 52 3m

TO RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street now occupied by Mr G. Hurlbutt. Possession given early in September.

D. A. DAVIS,
Executor of M Pearce.

August 26, 1835. 52-3w

Double Tin Bathing Tubs,

A FIRST RATE ARTICLE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will keep constantly, ready made BATHING TUBS, made of two cross double Tin. He will keep one to hire in cases of sickness, on moderate terms

JAMES MARTINE.

August 31, 1835. 52-ow4w.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J P Guise, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have She is described to be of yellow complexion, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date,) of a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE.

Wilmington, July 16 18 5 46 5?

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE, with leather extension top, pole, shafts and baggage rack, of first rate workmanship, and but little worn. Apply at this Office 52 5t.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Original Attachment.

Charles P Mallett vs. John G. Flowers } Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found." James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee. Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law to and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1835.

HENRY W AYER, C. S. C.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D.

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to W. C. C.

August 18. 50*tf.*

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Cambets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brocha Bas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Chailyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835 33tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Stancel, Richmond Court House, N. C.

August 29. 52-6w

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. S. Latta are requested to make payment within sixty days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer.

August 21, 1835. 51 6w.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE

ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Mr. SHOBER said, he would not have troubled the Committee with any remarks on this subject, but for the kind manner in which the gentleman from Buncombe connected him with the debate. While I am duly sensible, said Mr. S. of the personal compliment which he bestowed on me, it is not the less flattering, coming, as I have every reason to believe, through him, from the Commander in Chief of the Militia of North Carolina, so eminently qualified to notice and appreciate military accomplishments. If it were certain that the Gubernatorial Chair of the State would continue to be filled by so accomplished a Statesman and able tactician as the present Chief Magistrate, with a Volunteer corps similar to the gallant Battalion of which the gentleman from Buncombe made honorable mention, subject to his orders, it would perhaps be unnecessary in the Convention to debate the 32d Section—as the destinies of the State, its rights, its liberties and religion would perhaps be sufficiently guarded. But as this is uncertain, every thing being mutable, and while the present Commander in Chief and the chivalrous band in question are passing from the stage of action, restrictions of the kind under consideration can do no injury. The gentleman from Buncombe, however, in the compliment so kindly bestowed on myself and the Regiment I have the honor to command, mixed with it some alloy, in alluding to the humble Society of Christians of which I am an unworthy member; and very possibly, so far as actual religion is concerned, if I understood him correctly, the gentleman and myself may be on a *par*, as he acknowledges himself to be *half* a member of a particular Church, and I am an unworthy member of another. While then I was flattered with the undeserved personal compliment of the gentleman, I, at the same time, tasted the acid conveyed in the sweetened pill. It would seem, that whilst the gentleman is willing to open the door to the great Catholic Church, he feels disposed to construe the restriction as applicable to the little Society to which I belong, as well as to some other unpretending denominations under the latter clause of the section in question, which excludes those who "hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State." If such be the case, I say exclude them—exclude all who hold such doctrines. It is a mistaken notion, however, if it is thought that this Society hold such principles; because it is an express point in their creed, that in whatever clime their lot is cast, they shall owe exclusive obedience and allegiance to the Civil Government under which they live and which gives them protection, and dwell in peace and harmony with other Religious persuasions. The Society in this country, gives tribute no where. Voluntary contributions are frequently yielded, not to maintain a splendid Religious Establishment, here or elsewhere, nor to maintain a Head of the Church or Clergyman in luxury and idleness, but to promote the Missionary cause. For such is, in fact, their primary intention, and the very object for which they formed a Society; not to cavil with other denominations about abstract principles of Religion, and to sow dissention, but to preach Christ to the Heathen nations Upon this principle, it is true, the Moravians (properly called United Brethren) are united; and while you will find their Societies in Europe, Africa and America, yet as a whole, they form a small number indeed, compared with other denominations While you will find their flourishing Missionary Establishments amongst the Hottentots and Caffers in Africa, they are likewise to be found amongst the Indians in America, the Greenlander and Esquimaux, the Negro slaves in the West Indies and South America, and the Cossack in Asia. To sustain these Establishments, heavy expenditures are yearly required, far exceeding ordinary contribution, to sustain the cause. It was foreseen, at the very formation of the Society, that more permanent means would have to be created—and by voluntary contribution and bequests, a fund was raised for that purpose, which is continued to be kept up; while large sums of money were frequently borrowed in anticipation.

When the Moravians established themselves in North Carolina, a large body of land was purchased in this country, through the medium of funds raised in Europe for the purpose of sustaining the Missionary cause—subject and liable, in the first place, to discharge the debt contracted in its purchase, or such other debts to a large amount, contracted by the Society in Europe, where it was first established in the country. Most of the land has from time to time, been sold at an advance price on the purchase money, and the proceeds applied in payment of those debts, except such part *used* for Missionary purposes as exigencies required. The whole amount of the debt, even at this time, is thought not to be discharged—the balance of the land remains as a fund for the purpose. It is true, the head of this Missionary Institution, is at this time established in Germany, as the most central point to the different branches, and the Missionary Establishments, not consisting of one head, but 8 or 10 persons, from time to time chosen by the Society who have the general management of the concern, with branches and agents in this country, and whilst occasionally, some of the proceeds of the fund are transmitted to Europe, to subserve the pious cause, much of it is applied in this country to sustain Missions among the Indians, to support superannuated clergymen, to educate their children, and to aid young men who have not the means, in their education, preparatory for the Ministry. It is a bright feature in this Society, and worthy of notice, that their Clergymen shall not labor for the purpose of laying up worldly stores. Whilst in service, they obtain a scanty salary, sufficient for a mere support, with the assurance, that they shall not want when old age overtakes them, and that their children shall be taken care of and educated

So much for the tribute, which it is thought by some, the Moravians in this country are compelled to pay to a foreign country. Whilst a Spiritual and Missionary connexion is thus kept up, the whole machinery is, from time to time, regulated by a General Synod, which periodically convenes, consisting of Delegates chosen by the different Churches. The Spiritual concerns of each Church is conducted by one or more Divines, and the immediate general concern is guided by a Committee of Laymen chosen by the members of such Church. The fruits of every member's labor is his own, whilst, in many of the Establishments, certain branches of business are carried on upon what is called public funds, the profits of which are in the first place applied for Church or Town purposes, and go in a great degree to defray responsibilities, which, but for such a fund, would have to be met exclusively by taxation, whilst the surplus, if any, are subject to the control of the Committee of each particular place, as far as the religious tenets of the Society are concerned, they are, I apprehend, generally understood, to be of the Episcopalian order. Deriving their Episcopacy from the Greek Church, tracing their origin beyond Luther's time, and deriving their name from Moravia, a Province in Germany where they had their first residence nearly annihilated by continual persecution from the Catholic Church, a colony emigrated from Moravia, and settled in Saxony, where their Church was revived in the beginning of the last century and has prospered to this time; while by emigration from this colony to England, America and elsewhere, the Society branched off In point of doctrine, it is well known that the Society differs but little from the Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Church, whilst they have their own particular Church government. While all Religious Societies have their peculiarities and prejudices, the Moravian Society has its share. Public opinion and the feeling of the rising generation have abolished some; others are in a state of abrogation; in such a state of things, it is feared by many of its members, that in removing what is thought mere peculiarities, essentials may suffer Like the Quakers, this Society was exempt from military duty, except in case of invasion or insurrection. Whatever may have been the conscientious feeling of the Society in its earlier days, it is evident that such a sentiment exists no more, and that therefore, they enjoyed an exclusive privilege without a proper cause—a privilege which was certainly very correctly abolished, so far as the Moravian Society is concerned; and while I hope that the Society may continue to flourish, long after I shall have laid down my arms, and long after I and the present excellent Commander in Chief of the Militia of North Carolina shall be no more, I am satisfied, they will always be found in rank, should occasion require, fighting for their country, its liberties and its laws

Mr. President, so far as the subject under consideration is concerned, it appears to me that the 32d section should be retained unaltered, or if altered at all, very slightly; and this I am satisfied is the opinion of a great majority of the county I have the honor in part to represent, whose feelings every consideration binds me to respect. We may be termed fanatics, or may be called bigots, but such names will not change sentiment; and it does appear to me, that a country is in a better situation at least, with a grain of superstition, than with a deep tincture of infidelity. I am one of the last persons who would vote for an established Church and compel the people to support it; it has become a matter of history, that where a Church is established, be it of any denomination, its powers are soon abused, and Religion is prostituted to the most unworthy purposes. Of such abuses we have abundant evidence, as far as the Church of England is concerned, interwoven as it is with the Civil Constitution of that country. While therefore, I am entirely satisfied, that Church and State should be kept asunder, it appears to me, it has nothing to do with the question under consideration. We are not called upon to adopt edicts of proscription—the mere question about qualification for office is under consideration. In a Christian country like our own, where law and every rule of action, as it appears to me, is founded upon Religious principles, it really would seem, that those who are called upon to administer the laws, or to execute them, should believe in Divine precepts. What does the Section under consideration say? "That no person, who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority either of the old or new Testament, or who holds religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil department within the State."—That a person who holds any principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, should be entitled to office, is a position which has not yet been asserted in the progress of this debate, and is, as it appears to me, so plain a principle, that it is to be apprehended no one will deny it. Why then, not test an applicant for office on this point? It seems clear therefore, that if the latter clause only was contained in the section alluded to, it would have remained undiscussed as an invaluable principle. But the word Protestant is the great stumbling block. As applicable here, it appears to me, it can have but one meaning, and embraces all those who believe in that memorable and venerated Instrument submitted by certain Princes of Germany to the Diet at Augsburg, as a Protest against the abuses of the Catholic Church. That abuses did exist at that time, accumulating for hundreds of years, of the most extraordinary kind—that it had become a mass of corruption, cannot be doubted by any one who reads the history of those times; but for one of the abuses, I need only advert to the shameful practice of selling Indulgencies and granting Absolution.—That these abuses were or were not part of the Catholic faith, I will not pretend to say, but grant that they were powers merely assumed, and gradual encroachments upon correct principles. The Princes who preferred this Protest, were of the Catholic faith, and their aim was to correct abuses and purify their Church, and that it had a good effect, every enlightened Catholic in our days will not deny. A sincere Catholic therefore, may in conscience and truth say, that he believes in the truth of the Protestant Religion—because the principles on which it is founded, tended to raise and elevate his own Church to its true character.

While we have seen that the Catholic Church in its progress, in ancient times, greatly abused religious rites, we know that the Pope, who is the head of that Church, in former days did frequently arrogate to himself superiority in temporal concerns, claiming obedience from the Civil Authorities, and as the pretended Vicegerent of Christ, receiving submission from Kings and Potentates, while even in those dark days, there were frequent struggles between the Pope and the Civil Authorities for supremacy. The assumption of power since the Reformation, became less and less active, but it was left to Bonaparte to give it the most fatal blow; yet that this power may not be assumed again, when a fair opportunity offers, is by no means certain. Such is, and always has been, power. Give it play, and it will trample upon right. This will not merely apply to the Pope, but give power to any other denomination, and it would, in all probability, be used.

Unhappily for the cause of religion perhaps, the Protestants, since the Reformation, have become divided into so many denominations, and so diversified in their religious notions, that no danger is to be apprehended from them so far as our Civil Institutions are concerned. Not so with the Catholic Church—that appears to move along in solid Phalanx. That there are individuals in the Catholic Church of as much fervid piety as perhaps in any other, is not denied; and that they are closely allied to our institutions, from which nothing would make them swerve. Such individuals, it appears to me, cannot hesitate in saying that there is truth in the Protestant religion.

The section under consideration then, has done no harm. It has been a part of our Constitution for 50 years—it has stood as a beacon to aspirants for office, as an axiom that we prize Religion, and tells the world we are a Christian people—The people have a reverence for it—why then disturb it? I repeat, call it superstition if you please, yet it appears to me it is that kind of superstition which tends to strengthen our free Institutions. As at present advised, I shall vote for no amendment, believing it has not deprived the State of any talents in its officers, and excluded none conscientiously entitled heretofore to a participation, and that it will receive no other construction hereafter; but that it operates in fact only on such Denominations, as hold religious tenets incompatible with our free institutions, and who owe superior allegiance to some foreign Power. Such, I think, should be excluded, whether it applies to the Society to which I belong, the Catholics or any other Denomination.

(Debate to be continued.)

Curious Manuscript.—In a list of ancient literary manuscripts, and remarkable manuscripts, recently announced for sale by the Messrs. Southerby, of London, is one with the following title:

"A Letter from the Earl of Bath to Lord Norreys, dated April 16, 1681—being 'A proposal for the sale of the Province of New Jersey, a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Carteret, for the small sum of between 5000 and 6000 pounds.'"

Thus it appears that one hundred and fifty-four years ago, the whole State of New Jersey was offered for sale for the sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars.—*Gaz.*

The Stormy Day.—The moral conveyed in the following anecdote, which we copy from "Peter Parley's Almanac for old and young," must prove beneficial to a certain class of persons. If any such should peruse it, we trust the practical and cutting reproof of the anxious wife will have its desired effect.—*Boston paper.*

It was a drizzling, half-snowy day; just such a day as puts nervous people in a bad humor with themselves and every body else. Job Dodge sat brooding over the fire, immediately after breakfast. His wife addressed him as follows: "Mr. Dodge can't you mend that front door latch to-day?" "No," was the answer. "Well can't you mend the handle of the water-pail?" "No." "Well can't you fix the handle to the mop?" "No." "Well, can't you put up some pins for the clothes in our chamber?" "No." "Well, can't you fix that north window, so that the rain and snow won't drive in?" "No—no—no!" answered the husband, sharply. He then took his hat, and was on the point of leaving the house, when his wife knowing that he was going to the tavern, where he would meet some of his *wet-day* companions, asked him kindly to stop a moment. She then got her bonnet and cloak, and said to her husband, "You are going to the tavern; with your leave I will go with you" The husband stared. "Yes," said the wife, "I may as well go as you; if you go and waste the day, and tipple at the tavern, why shall I not go and do the same?" Job felt the reproof—he shut the door, hung up his hat, got the hammer and nails, did all his wife had requested, and sat down by his fire at night—a better and a happier man.

Fatal Rencounter.—The Manchester (Miss.) Herald gives the following account of one of those murderous "rencounters" which are now so common in the South and West:

"A rencounter took place between two gentlemen of this place, on Monday last, in the dining-room and at the dinner table of Mr. Parisot's, which resulted in the death of an innocent man, a Mr. Wm. Hewes, of Tebula, who was quietly taking his dinner at the hotel, and knew nothing of the controversy, or that a malignant feeling existed between the combatants, a Dr. January, and Mr. A. A. Galpin, who met at the dinner table on the day above mentioned; when a denunciation of the former was made by one of the parties, a firing was immediately commenced over the heads of the persons at dinner, and in the confusion that naturally followed the first discharge, the fatal accident we have recorded took place.

"Three or four shots were fired; one of the balls (from whose pistol it was not known) struck Mr. Hewes on the temple, one half of which (as it appears to have been split) penetrated the brain, which caused his death on the following day.

"This method of settling disputes cannot be too severely censured. Street fights have met the continued reprobation of the friends of good order; but a fight at a dinner-table, with pistols charged with buck shot and spht bullets, is unpardonable."

Genuine Agrarianism.—"Teddy, said a man to an Irishman, "won't you join the Agrarians?" "Agrarians! what the devil's that?" said Teddy. "Why a division of property!" "A division of property! sure, and I'm the lad for that same." "Well, Teddy, what would you do with your share, if all the property was equally divided amongst us?" "What would I do wid it? By the powers but I'm the boy that would spend it jintaly. "Well, Teddy, after your share was spent, what would you do then?" "What would I do then do you ax me? by St. Patrick but I'd be for another division, so I would."

A letter from a respectable lawyer, dated Detroit, Aug. 27th, says: "We are on the eve of a border war with Ohio; *blood must be shed!* I am this moment under marching orders."—*Phil. Paper.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs Editors,—I have ever contended that Gen. Jackson deserved the gratitude of his country for his services during the late war with Great Britain, I have supported him for the Presidency, and have approved of *nearly* all the measures of his administration. He is in favor of a judicious tariff, and so am I; he is opposed to nullification, and so am I; he is opposed to carrying on works of internal improvement in the several States by the General Government, and so am I; he is opposed to the re-chartering of the United States Bank, and so am I, he is in favor of removing the Indians to the far West, and so am I; and he is in favor of compelling France to pay her just debts, and so am I. Now, as to the disposition of the public lands, if I understand the matter rightly, they were acquired, some in one way and some in another—some at one period and some at another—and all belong to the General Government; and the General Government (whatever Major Downing, or any body else may say to the contrary, notwithstanding) is the people yet a while. Therefore, I say that, if strict justice be done to *all*, and a due regard be had for the *best policy* of our country, the proceeds of the sales of *these lands* will be divided among *all the States that now are, or may hereafter be admitted into the Union*, according to population, to be *by them* appropriated to education and works of internal improvement; which will preclude the necessity of carrying on said works by the General Government. So you will perceive that, although I am a *Jackson man*, I am not a *whole hog*, nor a *collar man*. No, and God forbid that I ever should be either of these things! And further, I contend that he who is, deserves not the name of freeman. No! he who worships any man, or pins his faith to any man's sleeve, or suffers himself to become a slave to the opinions of any man, does not deserve the name of freeman. Notwithstanding, I claim to be as good a Jackson man as any man *ought to be*.

But as to his successor, I do most solemnly *protest* against Mr. Van Buren; whilst I am in favor of Judge White; because I consider the former as being the candidate of the office holders, office seekers, and political speculators; and the latter the candidate of the people."

Now, I wish you to understand that I am not opposed to Mr. Van Buren on account of his politics; nor do I see, *for my part*, how *any one else*, can be, when he professes that peculiar kind which is calculated to suit *every body*. I also wish you to bear in mind, that I *do not* object to him because he lives in the State of New York; for in voting for President, in this wide spread and extensive country, which combines so many various interests, I do not consider it my duty to ask where he lives; whether it be in the North or South, East or West? And as to the objection that New York is a *non slave holding State*, for my part, I do think it would be bad policy, in a contest for the Presidency, to call slavery into the question at all—I think it would tend to alienate one portion of our country from another, and produce that jealousy and hostility between them that I am unwilling to witness. I am no disorganizer. Therefore, I say that, although I do not wish to be considered as an admirer of the character of such a man, the *principal* objection I have to Mr. Van Buren is, that ☞ he is endeavoring to ride into the Presidency by the aid of an *Executive Caucus*, composed of delegates, who are either *now in office, or wish to be*, and who were neither delegated by, nor did they represent the wishes of those whom they claimed as their constituents: For we have an abundance of evidence that a great many of them *were not* delegated at all; we have we that the most of them did not represent the wishes of those whom they *pretended* to represent. For instance: look at the small number that attended from the little State of Maryland (only 200,)—a State, too, which the most sanguine of his friends do not even *pretend* to claim as being in favor of him (Mr. Van Buren.) Will the people suffer themselves to be *thus imposed upon?* I think not.

I consider this Baltimore affair as one of Mr Van Buren's experiments, which he wishes to ascertain whether a free, enlightened, and independent people *will* suffer themselves to be bought and sold, and trafficked, and transferred about from one to another like dead stock in the market.

As a Jackson man, I can see no reason why I *should not* support Judge White: For he has always stood by our President, both when out, and when in office; and has ever supported all his measures, and I do not hear it contended by any body that he is not both honest and capable.

But I am told, though, that the Bank will, perhaps, support him, and for that reason I should not. But, I will ask, what has our next President to do with the bank? ☞ Does not its charter EXPIRE TWELVE MONTHS BEFORE HE COMES INTO OFFICE? in which case he *could not*, if he was disposed to do so, favor its recharter. But the fact is, *Judge White is as much opposed to the Bank*, as Mr. Van Buren *can be*.

I am further told that I should not support Judge White, because, perhaps, some of the national republicans, and some of the state rights men are going for him. Now, for my part, I *do* consider this to be one of the very best reasons why I *should* support him; for it was by being supported by a portion of all parties that rendered Gen. Jackson so popular. Moreover, I do really think it the duty of all we Jackson men, who are friendly to the union, to support *that* man who will be most acceptable to the opposition, especially when he is admitted by us all to be both honest and capable, and of our own party too. No body denies that Judge White has always been one of the most consistent Jakson men in the country. Yet I am told that *he did, at the last Congress*, (which was according to his long entertained and professed opinions,) vote in favor of *abridging* the executive patronage; when *some* of the Jackson men voted *against it*. This, in my judgment, was, next to his vote against the re-chartering of the *United States Bank*, one of the *very best* votes he ever did give in Congress; for, if either the *Executive Department of our government*, or the *United States Bank* is to be converted into a *President-making machine*, I care not *how* limited may be their means. I am in favor of the *people's* choosing the President; whilst I am opposed to all kinds of aristocracies and monopolies.

But I am told that, by running *two candidates*, we shall divide our party. *Well*, I propose to my brother Jackson men that we drop the one *last in the field, and least acceptable to the opposition*, and support the one *first in* and *most acceptable* to the opposition—the one, too, whose politics have always been the most democratic and republican: For every body knows that Judge White is a Jackson man through principle, and Mr. Van Buren only through interest. The best criterion by which to judge a man's *future* conduct, is his *past*; and we all know that Judge White has always been a firm, consistent, unwavering republican; whilst Mr. Van Buren has always been a time serving man of expedients—here to-day and yonder to-morrow. And as to General Jackson's preference for him, (Mr. Van Buren,) I hope all will admit that the General, like all other men, has his partialities and prejudices—his friends and his enemies; but even if this were not the case, and his *honesty, impartiality* and *patriotism* rendered him capable of appointing his successor, would it not be *unsafe* and *dangerous*, when examples and precedents have so much force and weight in our country, for us to acquiesce in the attempt? We do not know who are to be our future Presidents.

But to conclude, is it not astonishing indeed, that General Jackson, who has always *heretofore* been such an incorruptible patriot, and *so much* opposed, too, to any interference with the freedom of elections, *should, at this late day*, lend the influence of his great name for any such dangerous purposes as the appointment of his successor, and that too against one who has *always* been, not only his *best friend*, but as honest and patriotic as himself, and in favor of such a political intriguer as Mr. Van Buren undoubtedly must be? For my part, I can ascribe this digression from the path of duty to nothing else but "*second childhood*."

I am

Anti-Caucus—Anti-Van,
A White-Jackson-Union Man.

Duplin County, Sept. 1st, 1835.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having recently seen much in certain newspapers about the curtailments of the Bank of the U. States and its design to destroy all its debtors, we were induced to make inquiries in the proper quarter—and are enabled to present a synopsis of the situation of the Bank for the last quarter. To render it more intelligible we have added the same particulars of the corresponding quarter last year.

1. *State of the Bank from June 1st to September 1st*, 1835:

	Loans.	Bills of Ex'ge.	Totals.
June 1,	38,787,793 57	24,854,852 47	63,642,646
July 1,	40,221,638 99	24,976,053 92	65,197,692
Aug. 1,	40,116,613 27	24,197,904 95	64,314,518
Sep. 1,	40,265,325 76	21,521,694 70	61,787,020

	Circulation.
June 1,	22,009,474 40
July 1,	25,332,820 16
August 1,	24,329,222 95
September 1,	23,645,122 66

	Specie.	Funds in Europe.	Due to State Banks
June 1,	13,912,577 47	2,007,146 45	691,699 50
July 1,	13,429,328 74	2,378,669 57	2,065,055 71
Aug 1,	12,883,968 43	2,258,886 94	1,793,921 04
Sep. 1,	12,840,781 31	1,885,136 89	946,445 63

2. *State of the Bank from June 1st*, 1834, *to Sep. tember 1st*, 1834.

	Loans.	Bills of Ex'ge.	Totals.
June 1,	34,739,871 21	17,462,041 67	52,201 912
July 1,	34,423,921 72	16,601.051	51,024,972
Aug. 1,	34,744,116 99	13,932,049 90	48,676,166
Sep. 1,	34,863,326 55	12,196,172 10	47,059,498

	Circulation.
June 1,	16,612,527 06
July 1,	16,641,997 90
August 1,	16,469,342 90
September 1,	15,298,577 90

	Specie.	Funds in Europe.	Due from State Banks
June 1,	12,298,333 20	1,995,291 80	1,622,076 91
July 1,	12,823,997 93	3,827,413 03	408,726 24

	Due to State Banks.
Aug 1,	13,626,049 63
Sep. 1,	13,863,897 99

Aug 1,	4,338,372 07	530,972 26
Sep. 1,	3,859,820 92	400,837 73

To these we annex an abstract of the Loans at N. York, which is represented as the scene of this oppression:—

NEW YORK.

	Active Debt.	*Domestic Bills.*
Aug. 5,	7,720,522 64	2,266,200 03
" 12,	7,885 858 40	2,372,324 03
" 19,	7,866,848 80	2,363,398 84
" 26,	8,009,182 15	2,336,071 76
Sep. 2,	8,007,194 92	2,426,396 61

These statements exhibit the following results:

1st. That so far from being diminished, the loans of the Bank on the 1st of September, 1835, are greater than they were on the 1st of August—and we add after examination, greater than they have been at any period within the last eighteen months.

2d. That the general and usual reduction of business during the last quarter of this year is much smaller than during the corresponding quarter of the last year. Thus comparing the two quarters as follows.

1834.	Loans.	Bills.
June 1,	34,739,871 21	17,462,041 67
Sep. 1,	34,863,326 55	12,196,172 10
Increase,	123,555 34	Decrease, 5,265,869 57

1834.	Totals.
June 1,	52,201,912 88
Sep. 1,	47,059,498 65
Total Decrease,	5,142,414 23

1835,	Loans.	Bills.
June 1,	38,787,793 57	24,854,852 47
Sep. 1,	40,265,325 76	21,521,694 70
Increase,	1,477,532 19	Decrease, 3,333,157 77

1835,	Totals.
June 1,	63,642,646 04
Sep. 1,	61,787,020 46
Total Decrease,	1,855,625 58

What is more striking, it appears that the reduction of business this year is far less than it was last year.

Thus the increase of loans during the quarter last year was only	$ 123,000 00
While this year it is	1,477,000 00
The falling off of the Domestic Bills which last year was	5,265,000 00
And this year is	3,333,000 00
Making a total reduction in this quarter of last year of	5,142,414 23
And of this year	1,855,625 58
Being a reduction last year, beyond this year of	3,286,788 65

Yet this is the year and this is the quarter when the Bank is reproached with ruinous diminution of its business.

3). The Branch at New York was denounced as the theatre of this ruinous reduction. Yet it appears from the above statement that the loans and purchases of bills there within less than a month *have increased* nearly half a million of dollars.

It thus appears that the stories so industriously circulated during the last month are totally destitute of foundation. The source of them is perfectly understood. It is believed by all men of observation, that there is an under-current of fraudulent speculation between the Kitchen Cabinet and the stock gamblers, and whenever it becomes necessary for their mutual interest to affect the money market, some declarations and statements from Washington are sure to appear. These are false and known to be false when they are put forth—but before they can be detected, they have produced their effect, the jugglers having defrauded the credulous who were weak enough to believe in the Globe. During the last month it was necessary for the operations of this gang, that men should be alarmed out of their property, and accordingly the outcry has been that the Bank lent too little—next month it may be that the Bank lends too much. Neither reproach will be true, but each will answer the great object—plunder.

Veracity of the Globe.—The Globe quotes the statement of the Standard, claiming a majority of 22 in the next Legislature of this State, and informs its readers that "the opposition print at Raleigh gives it up"!!! It is untrue. No opposition paper at Raleigh has ever made any such concession. It has been given up that the Administration will probably have a majority of some four or five, and no more; but this will profit Mr. Van Buren nothing. The Standard has not even ventured to claim a majority for him. The Globe tries to carry every point by misrepresentation and abuse. How can any one look to such a source for correct information?

Ral. Star.

THE WHIGS OF MAINE.

At a Convention of the Whigs of the County of Penobscot, in the State of Maine, assembled at the City Hall, in Bangor, on Friday, the 28th ult. the following were among the Resolutions adopted.

"*Resolved*, That when, as a people, we would have the Constitution administered in its purity, it is wise to select as a Chief Magistrate one who is able most clearly to comprehend its provisions, and who has also sufficient firmness and integrity to carry them into effect for the general welfare.

"*Resolved*, That, in our opinion DANIEL WEBSTER, of the United States of America, possesses in a pre-eminent degree, the requisite qualifications to fill the high station of President, and believing that his election, above that of any other man, will contribute to restore and to maintain the Constitutional liberty of the country, we will use *unabated* and *persevering* exertions to effect his choice."

The Purchase of Texas.—The Natchez (Mississippi) Courier of the 14th ultimo furnishes the following intelligence relative to the purchase of Texas by the United States Government. Is it true? Cannot the Washington papers give us some light upon the subject?

"We mentioned a few weeks ago, that there was a rumour abroad that a treaty was in Washington, between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information *now* is such as to leave but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand, has been adopted: as the line between Mexico and the United States, has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and, of course, is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government, by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line."

Great Hoax!—One of the New York papers published a few days ago an ingenious and well written article, purporting to have been extracted from the Edinburg Journal of Science, giving an account of sundry marvellous discoveries in the moon, represented to have been made by Professor Herschel, which obtained great credit among the good people of the City, and excited a great deal of attention and remark. It stated that he had constructed a Telescope which brought the moon down within half a mile of the earth, and enabled him not only to discover land and water, but clouds, trees, verdure, rocks and even animals.—But like Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, and the Rucker Caucus, it turns out to be a consummate humbug. Such an attempt to impose upon the credulity of the public—such a prostitution of the press—merits the severest reprehension.—*Raleigh Star.*

A Rowland for an Oliver.—A meeting of the citizens of St. Mary's county, Maryland, having requested the Methodist Episcopal Church in that county "to discontinue holding camp meetings in the county during the present excitement" in relation to the colored population, the committee then making arrangements for holding a Camp Meeting, immediately met, and unanimously resolved to accede to this request, concurring in opinion that "all popular assemblies are at this time highly improper," and concluding with a resolution that the citizens aforesaid be, on their part, "respectfully requested to decline holding Horse Races, Treats, and Barbecues." The "Committee" had the "Citizens" "on the hip."

Alex. Gaz.

A letter from Vicksburg states that the chief man of the gamblers had returned there a few days before, for the purpose of removing his family; but that after having entered his house, a beautiful building, he became so much alarmed, that in a short time he absolutely died of the fright.

Paying Postage.—There are many persons who think it altogether proper to write letters upon their own private affairs, to other people without paying the postage. Amongst intimate friends such a course may be lawful. With merchants whose correspondence is mutually advantageous it is usual, but where the writer has no claim upon the reader, to tax him with postage is nearly as bad as taking a similar amount out of his pocket by slight of hand. If people who are in the practice of this system, were only acquainted with the impression produced upon the minds of those with whom they take this liberty unauthorized, they would perceive that the worst mode in the world of securing the aid of another in rendering them a service, is by beginning to display their gratitude by a draft upon his purse.—*Publishers and editors of newspapers are very much exposed to this species of imposition.*—There are persons, wholly unknown to them, who have the modesty to order papers not only without paying in advance according to the general usage, but even without paying the postage.—*Phil. Inq.*

Good.—A wise Van Burenite the other day, in old Mecklenburg, *cut in* while a conversation was going on about the Vicksburg tragedy, with the following aspostrophe—"Look ere! I'll be d—d if Martin Van Buren is elected President, if I don't wish he may take up that Judge Lynch and hang him—he's takin entirely too much on himself."—*Carolina Watchman.*

Alexander Burnett, has been appointed Post Master at Morven, Anson county, N. Carolina.

A Long Chase.—The pilot boat *John D. Aymar*, has been despatched in pursuit of the packet ship *Caledonia*, with an officer on board, holding a warrant for the arrest of *Bowen*, charged with perjury at the Custom House. The pilot boat is directed to pursue, it is said, to the entrance of the Irish channel. Any where on the high seas, the warrant might undoubtedly be executed on board an American ship; within the *narrow seas*, however, it might be a question.

N. Y. American.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the *St. Andrew* from Liverpool, London papers of the 29th July are received.

The British Parliament was engaged with the important bills respecting the Irish Church, and the Municipal Corporations. The latter had reached the House of Lords, where upon the whole, its reception was less unfriendly, than had been anticipated, though still no safe conclusion can be drawn from what had transpired, as to its eventual fate in that House.

In Paris, the trial of insurgents would from an incidental paragraph, seem to have been closed, or abandoned.

The anniversary of "the three days,"—glorious now no longer, in the eyes of those who chiefly contributed to their success, was celebrating, with all sorts of shows, plays, and popular amusements.

The steamboat which left Malta on the 5th July reports that the Am. ship of the line Delaware, frigate Potomac, and schr. Shark, were going in as she came out.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—July 29.

The Sales on Thursday, were 1500 bags; Friday, 1500; Saturday, 1000; Monday, 2000; Tuesday, 2500; to-day, 2000.

The business done since last week has been limited, and prices in Brazil and Egyptian have declined, but in American and East India descriptions they remain quite firm.—The week's import amounts to 5048 bags. The quotations for cotton are the same as by the last packet.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILLIPPE

New York, September 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Columbus, of 1st August, from Liverpool, brings our London papers up to that date.

The explosion in Paris, of a new sort of infernal machine, calculated apparently to sweep the whole Orleans dynasty at one blow from the earth, is the chief item of intelligence. This attempt, of which the particulars will be found among our extracts, was made on the anniversary of one of the glorious *three days*, and caused, as will be seen, the instant death of old *Mortier, Duc de Trevise*, and several other officers in the staff of the King. None of the Royal family, however, though all the male part of it were in the *cortege*, sustained any injury.

The act would seem to have been one of individual vengeance, and was contrived certainly with very deadly purpose and skill.

The remarkable preservation of all the Royal family will serve to confirm their power, as being, as it will be represented with more than ordinary proofs to be, under the immediate protection of Heaven.

Of other news we find little of interest. Such extracts as seem worthy of note are annexed.

FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, PARIS, JULY 29.

Attempt upon the King's Life by an Infernal Machine.—"It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the above horrible event, that took place yesterday, (July 28th.) After having passed along the Boulevard to the furthest point at which the national guards and the troops were drawn up, his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince of Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendome, where the troops were to file off before him. At 12 o'clock, at the moment when he had reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatre des Furnambules, a tremendous explosion resembling regular platoon firing was heard. At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fire works, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality, and excessive confusion ensued—an Infernal Machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the *cortege* that surrounded the King! Marshal Mortier, Duke de Turin, fell and expired without a word. Several other officers, and some of the National Guards were also killed, and a considerable number wounded. The falling of some horses, among which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult—which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene, the King, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse had received a wound in the neck, maintained the calmness for which he is distinguished, and displayed his wonderful courage by riding up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came.

After the first emotion had passed, the cortege continued its route amid shouts of joy for the preservation of the King's life, and threats of vengeance against the assassins. The bodies of the slain, and the persons who are wounded, were immediately carried to the Cafe Sine opposite, where medical assistance was afforded to such as were still alive. Smoke was seen to issue from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground and first floor were occupied by a wine dealer, named Parault. Each story consisted of one chamber, which is lighted by a single window in front. The house was immediately surrounded, and all the persons found in it arrested; the room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, being six feet and a half by seven feet.

The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with Iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were placed 20 gun barrels. The front cross bar placed at about a foot from the window was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy, that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. Dallemagne, the proprietor.—He gave his name Girard, a mechanician, and appeared to be about 24 years of age. His room has a window in front and another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter, to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the lip. Notwithstanding his wounds, he rushed out at the window. Some police officers having ran into the inner court, and seeing Girard slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, "Ah wretch, we have you." Girard, who was at the moment at the height of a wall, threw himself over it into an adjoining yard, and there was apprehended.

The Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of the Police, and several magistrates went to the house, and in the assassin's chamber they found the remains of the infernal machine still smoking—a straw bed, and a fire lighted. A delay of half a second perhaps in the explosion saved the life of the King. The *cortege* advanced in the following order:—The King, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, Marshall Lobau and Marshall Mortier. All those in the *cortege* who were wounded were nearly all on the same line as Marshal Mortier. The news of the attempt was rapidly propagated through the capital, and produced a powerful sensation. General de Rumigny, Aid-de-Camp to the King, set off full gallop to inform the Queen that his majesty and the Prince had escaped the danger, fearing that she might have been seriously alarmed if she had heard of the event from any one that had not witnessed it. In passing along the lines he mentioned to several officers what had occurred, and soon there was not a soldier that remained ignorant of it. As the troops of the line did not extend to the Boulevard du Temple, they were ordered to shift in that direction, that they might be ready to act in case of attempt at disturbance.

At the moment of filing off before the King, the national guards shouted *Vive le Roi!* which was answered by the troops of the line. The guards of the 8th legion, which had lost some of its officers and men, added cries of *A bas les assassins!* The King returned to the Tuilleries about 5 o'clock, evidently deeply affected by the scene he had witnessed. During the whole of the afternoon and evening, crowds flocked out of curiosity to the melancholy spot, in consequence of which a strong detachment of Municipal Guards was stationed there to keep the peace. The following are the persons whose lives have been ascertained to have been sacrificed: Marshal the Duke Treviso struck in the heart by a ball; General de Lachasse de Terigny, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain Villate, aide-de-camp to Marshal Maison; Lieut. Colonel Ricussec, of the 8th Legion, struck by three balls; Messrs. Prudhomme, Richard, Leger, and Bennetter, Grenadiers of the 8th Legion; a Colonel in the army, two citizens, a woman and a child, whose names we were unable to learn.

Galignani's Messenger of the 30th says—The number of victims is much more considerable than was at first believed. Several persons wounded were immediately taken to their own homes, and therefore were not included in the list before published. The number of killed and wounded is said to be 34, including sixteen who died immediately, or subsequently perished from their wounds. Among them was M. Labronate, aged 70 a member of the Legion of Honor, one of the oldest receivers of taxes of Paris. His wounds are very serious, but hopes are entertained that his life may be saved. Out of eight persons carried to the Hospital of St. Louis, four have undergone amputation.

At the moment the explosion took place, the King had inclined slightly on one side to receive a petition. The Duke de Broglie received a bullet through the collar of his coat.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—August 1st.

The sales of Cotton this week in our market, amounted to about 10,820 bales, including—

150 Sea Island, at 2s a 2s 4d; 2840 Upland, 9¾ a 12¾; 2700 Orleans, 9¾ a 13, 12 a 14; 2740 Alabama and Mobile, 9¾ a 12¾; 1390 Pernambuco, 13¼ a 14¾.

Of which about 350 bales American and 100 Brazil, were bought on speculation. The lower qualities of short stapled cotton have again been sold at reduced prices: but we let our quotations remain as they are, till some more decided change takes place.

BALTIMORE.—On Monday last, an election was held in the City of Baltimore for Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hunt. We have the gratification to state that it resulted in the election of the venerable patriot, Gen. Samuel Smith, by a majority of 3,579 votes over Moses Davis, who is not known to us; who may be a very worthy person, but who was brought out and supported, as it appears, by those who had sympathies of some sort with the Mob, which Gen. Smith lately efficiently assisted in suppressing. The whole number of votes for Gen Smith was 5,190, (he having a decided majority in every one of the twelve wards,) and for his opponent 1,611.

Nat. Int.

It has been truly remarked, that when a married man falls into adversity, he is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, "because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect is kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home of which he is the monarch." He can truly say, "if I am unaccceptable to all the world beside, there is one whom I entirely love, that will receive me with joy and transport, and think herself obliged to double her kindness and caresses of me, from the gloom with which she sees me overcast. I need not dissemble the sorrow of my heart to be agreeable there; that very sorrow quickens her affection." Let every husband then remember this, and never keep from his wife his misfortunes, no matter how heart-rending they may be. Woman is always full of resources on these occasions, and will ever submit with cheerfulness to every privation which her altered circumstances may demand. There is many a husband who has never known the true character and value of his wife, until he has seen her resignation, fortitude, and almost angelic cheerfulness under the dark clouds of misfortune. It is then "she openeth her mouth in wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness." Then may the husband well acknowledge that he has found a truly virtuous woman, and her price to him at least, is far above all rubies.

Southern Literary Messenger.

What women will say of their husbands.—Isaac Abbot, of Winslow, publishes a notice in the China Orb, forbidding "all persons against harboring or trusting his wife." His wife Elmira publishes another notice, directly under that of her husband's as follows.

"Isaac Abbot has published in the Orb, that I have *quit his bed and board*. I have *not quit it, for he has not bed nor board*. He carried me to his *father's* house on a visit, and I staid four weeks, and should have been glad to have got away before, I was so badly used by him and the rest of the family. I have a child fifteen months old, and have been sick with the fever, and am now sick. He has not afforded me nor my child assistance, food, nor raiment, in sickness nor in health, nor house nor home, nor been to see me but a few times since the day of my marriage. He went away, and never came to see me for six months, and passed the house as often as once a week; and whenever he has come, he has come to me with a lie in his mouth, and gone away with a lie in his mouth. He has caused me and my parents to see a good deal of trouble, by his lying, rascally actions. I wish the villain would pay me the money that I lent him eighteen months ago. I have stated the facts, and that is well known here. I speak of him as I found him; and I have found him to be a lying scandalous deceitful villain to this day. It appears to me that he has not found out that it is wicked to tell lies. The reader may judge whether he has treated me like a kind husband, or a villain."

This is *connubial* felicity with a vengeance; nevertheless, the wife shows "*real grit*," and we are inclined to the opinion that she holds the best end of the argument.—*Thomaston Chron.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Beckwith's Pills.—We have more than once alluded to the growing reputation of, and the increasing demand for this Article. They will not much longer be confined to America, but their merits will be tested across the Atlantic. A distinguished gentleman, who has recently made a voyage to Europe, writes from thence, "that the Pills were found to be of eminent value in the prevention and cure of *sea-sickness*." The following extract of a letter from a Physician in the West to the General Agent in this City, dated August, 1835, advances new claims for the Pills, and affords tangible evidence of their virtues:—

"Previously to my leaving North Carolina, I had "ed them as one of the most fortunate combina- "tions of medicine with which I was acquainted. "I now believe, that they will be found a safe and "efficient means in preventing Cholera, and the "numerous forms of Bilious diseases, attended with "such alarming fatality in the South Western "States. After visiting New Orleans Hospital, "where I had an opportunity of seeing Cholera in "all its stages, I awoke one night with the usual "premonitory symptoms, viz: cold, clammy, ab- "hesive perspiration, pain in the bowels, and "cramps in my legs and arms. I used the warm "bath, took a few Beckwith's Pills and a little "French Brandy, and in a short time, was com- "pletely relieved. After this, my health was re- "usually good during my stay, which I attribute to "taking Beckwith's Pills occasionally, thus keep- "ing the stomach and bowels in proper tone and "condition."

* * * * *

"I travelled through Louisiana, Mississippi and "Alabama, and disposed in my route of 10,000 "boxes of the Pills. On receipt of this, you will "forward me at Cash prices 10,000 more boxes, to "be delivered at Hamburg, S. C; and I shall "shortly require the same number, upon the same "terms, to be delivered at New Orleans."

The Comet.—The following paragraph, being an extract of a letter from Mr. Roberson, of the Royal Observatory, London, was published in the Bristol (England) Gazette of June 13th:

"The Comet of Halley now arrests the attention of the astronomical world. It is making its way to its elliptical orbit towards the Sun, and also to Earth. It is now in the neighborhood of Jupiter, but as yet invisible even to a good telescope. I expect this Comet will be seen by assisted vision in July and August, and become visible to the naked eye in September. It will be nearest the earth about the 5th or 6th of October; and in its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the 4th of November. It may be expected to be a splendid object from the end of September to the middle of October. Its revolution is about 76 years—was last seen in 1759—having been observed also in 1682. When the Comet is nearest the sun, it will be about an equal distance with Venus from that luminary—and when at its greatest distance from the sun, it will be almost twice as far off as the Georgium Sidus."

Contents of the Southern Literary Messenger, for August. 1835

ORIGINAL ARTICLES IN PROSE.

Sketches of the History and Present Condition of Tripoli, with some account of the other Barbary States, No. VII.

Extracts from the Manuscripts of D. D. Mitchell, Esq.—Extraordinary Indian Feats of Legerdemain.

From the same—Remarkable Dream and Prediction, with their Fulfilment.

Lionel Granby. Chap. V.

Letters from a Sister.

The Reclaimed. A Tale.

Dissertation on the Characteristic Differences between the Sexes, and on the Position and Influence of Woman in Society. No III.

Bon Bon—A Tale, by Edgar A. Poe.

The Unities.

Sardanapulus.

Extracts from my Mexican Journal. Visit to Tescuco, Bath of Tescusingo, Otumba, Aqueduct of Zempoala, Agave Americana, Pyramids of Teotihuacan.

Extracts from the Auto-biography of Peter Placid. My First Night in a Watchhouse.

Critical Notices.

Literary Intelligence.

Original Poetry. Selected Poetry.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.

Antiquarian Discovery.—Three mummies, purchased by the Mormons, upon being examined by Joe Smith, the prophet, have been discovered to be no less than the bodies of Joseph, the son of Jacob, and King Abimelech and his daughter. With these wonderful curiosities, those vagrants intend travelling about the country to astonish the wondering multitude by a sight of those well determined personages.

This surely is an age of humbugging—There have been a number of ages of the world—the leaden, iron, silver, gold, and brass, and we know not how many more, but the present excels all for its gullibility. The credulity of man is monstrous. He is prepared to believe the most absurd deceptions that the mind can conceive, if they only be presented to him under a religious garb. Was there ever any thing more preposterous than the stories of the Mormons—unless, indeed, we except the pretensions of the notorious Matthias? Yet there are many men, who in some respects appear like well informed persons, that are prepared to sacrifice business, property and reputation, in witness of their confidence in the golden bible doctrines.—*Chronicle.*

Tennessee.—The "Knoxville Register" states that there are not more than *five* Van Buren men elected to the Legislature of that State.

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:

"Brethren—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 bbls. fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

This reminds us of a passage in a sermon we once heard in Alabama—"You are all gone astray," said the preacher, "you are all sinners, and have gone astray—just as my horse did when I was up in Kentucky lately, and I ha'nt found him yet, and you must supply me with another in his place, for I can't afford to preach for nothing and lose my horse too."—*Philad. Com. Herald.*

EGISTER.
ave more than
reputation of,
or this Article.
be confined to
ill be tested a-
guished gentle-
a voyage to Eu-
"that the Pills
nt value in the
ckness." The
from a Physi-
eneral Agent in
835, advances
d affords tangi-

th Carolina, I had
Pills, and regard-
unate combina-
I was acquainted,
e found a safe and
Cholera, and the
ses, attended with
South Western
Orleans Hospital,
seeing Cholera in
ght with the usual
old, clammy, ad-
the bowels, and
I used the warm
Pills and a little
t time, was com-
my health was un-
hich I attribute to
enally, thus keep-
n proper tone and

a, Mississippi and
y route of 10,000
t of this, you will
000 more boxes, to
C ; and I shall
er, upon the same
Orleans."

ving paragraph,
from Mr. Rog-
atory, London,
(England) Ga-

rrests the attention
s making its way in
Sun, and also the
borhood of Jupiter,
good telescope. I
by assisted vision
e visible to the na-
be nearest the earth
; and in its perihe-
n, about the 4th of
ed to be a splendid
ber to the middle of
out 76 years—was
observed also in
st the sun, it will be
enus from that lu-
st distance from the
ar off as the Geor-

rary Messenger, for
6

IN PROSE.
l Present Condition
f the other Barbary

pts of D. D. Mitch-
n Feats of Legerde-

le Dream and Pre-

teristic Differences
e Position and Influ-
No. III
ar A. Poe.

Journal. Visit to
Otumba, Aqueduct
ha, Pyramids of Teo-

graphy of Peruvian
Wa chhouse.

Poetry.

URG, Aug. 15.
y.—Three mem-
ormons, upon be-
ith, the prophet,
e no less than the
f Jacob, and King
ter. With these
se vagrants intend
y to astonish the
sight of those well

f humbugging.—
er of ages of the
silver, gold, and
how many more,
for its gullibility,
onstrous. He is
st absurd decep-
nceive, if they but
r a religious garb.
more preposter-
e Mormons—un-
the pretensions
? Yet there are
respects appear
s, that are pre-
property and re-
ir confidence in
.—*Chronicle.*

oxville Register"
ore than *five* Van
Legislature of that

e, who occasional-
eetings, thus ex-
xistence of a Dei-

as confident that
as I am that there
d that I know for
day received from
h superfine, which
man for cash."
assage in a sermon
na—"You are all
reacher, "you are
ne astray"—just as
s up in Kentucky
him yet, and you
other in his place,
h for nothing and
Hart. Conn. Herald.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Poland arrived this morning, by which we have received our Paris papers of the 31st of July, inclusive, one day later than those received at New Bedford.

Further particulars of the attempt on the King's Life.

Some farther details are given of the attempt upon the life of the King. Girard, the assassin, is said to have declared that he was instigated by the Carlists. Another man, named Boireau, had been arrested, and is said to have confessed his participation in the plot. Suspicion was directed to him by the fact that he was visited on the night previous at his workshop by two persons, richly dressed, and that after they left him he advised his employer not to go to the review as there would be trouble.

Girard was somewhat better, but by no means out of danger. The physicians were with him constantly. He had been visited by the ministers, anxious to obtain information. The number of persons arrested on the 31st was 59, among whom was Armand Carrel, editor of the *National*.

The number of killed, so far as ascertained, was 16.

The guns of the battery aimed at the King of the French which did not go off as intended, were the first five, pointing towards the head of the column. By this remarkable circumstance the life of the King was preserved. After the affray the King and the Duke of Orleans were both found to have wounds upon them, but they were supposed to have been made in the confusion which ensued upon the discharge.

Nothing later from Spain.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.—*By the Columbus.*—A disastrous explosion occurred at Greenock on the 24th July, on board the Steamboat Earl Grey—the boiler of which burst, while lying at the wharf, and killed *five*, and injured more or less *twenty-five* persons.

The reformed House of Commons gives further proof daily, of its being now any thing but an "assembly of the first gentlemen of Europe." On the 28th, two several bouts of personalities occurred between different speakers—the latter, between Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Connell, so tumultuous, that the occupant of the Chair threatened to break up the Committee.

The appointment of *Lord Durham* to Petersburg, is said to be so agreeable to the Emperor of Russia, that he has offered to send a ship-of-war, in which his Lordship and suit may proceed up the Black Sea.—The Emperor had previously refused, most positively, to receive *Sir Stratford Canning*, because he was not a Lord!—and that the blood of a play-actress ran in the veins of some of his family.

The scrupulous Dean and consistory of Westminster, would not permit a monument to Lord Byron to be erected within the Abbey, because of his character. The strumpet of a King, however, is to fare better at their hands, if the following paragraph be accurate:

"Chantry's exquisitely beautiful monument of Mrs. Jordan, sculptured expressly for the King, in which that unrivalled daughter of Thalia is faithfully represented with her infant son in her arms, (the present Earl of Munster,) and others of her children in the group, is intended to be placed in Westminster Abbey."—*Globe.*

Mr. Thomas Gill, son of Mr. Gill, of the French Horn Inn, Sarum, was married on the 28th June, at Salisbury, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, to a Miss Angell, late of Newfoundland, by which marriage he will shortly come into possession of a number of estates and money, amounting in value to 1,000,000*l*, left by a Mr. Angell, who died some 60 years since. The Chrois estate, near Lambeth, forms part of the landed property, and to possess which, he must bear the name and arms of the Angell family. He is at present the mail-cart man on the line of road from Warminster to Sarum.

Devizes Gaz.

A Strange story—and as true as strange.—We were told the following singular story by a planter of high respectability, on Friday last.—Early in the season he purchased work horses for his plantation, and now, at noon they feed in the open air. The poultry, as is customary, assembled where the horses are fed. A few days ago, hens with their broods of chickens approached the troughs where the horses were eating, when it was observed that one of the horses left his food, and by moving his head near the ground, collected the young chickens in a huddle, and grabbled a mouthful of the brood, which he actually ate. Nor did he stop at that, but before relief could be afforded, he got a second mouthful which he also ate. The gentleman added that his sisters have lost many of their chickens, and the horse is accused of having eaten them. This must be a Kentucky horse—for the Kentuckians are said to have half horse and half alligator, and the one we speak of appears to have much of the latter animal in his composition, with a little touch of the snapping turtle.—*Louisville Jour.*

A kind, dutiful, and affectionate husband, who rejoices in the name of Joseph Matthews, and whose local habitation is somewhere down east, thus affectingly and figuratively announces the return of the wife of his bosom to her connubial duties:

"Whereas my wife, Irena, like Noah's dove, has returned to my bed, and behaves like a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

If we have not forgotten our Greek, the lady's name is a synonyme for *peace* and tranquility. We hope that her return to her worthy lord's domicile will be followed by the same promises of happiness as were typified by that of the dove to the ark.

Sunday News.

Fast Bind, Fast Find.—A Boston party lately went out on a fishing excursion, all clad in garments prepared with India Rubber purporting to be water proof. They sat at the dinner table, in high glee, till somebody proposed a toast with all the honors—when, on attempting to rise, the whole concern found themselves fastened firmly to their seats, like so many enchanted knights, in the banquet hall of an evil-minded Magician.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1835.

Bishop Ives.—A letter received in this town, from one of our fellow citizens, then at Paris, states that he had spent some time in company with Bishop Ives, about the 1st of August, and gives the gratifying intelligence that his health was evidently improved.

Cape Fear Bank.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper, that Books for subscription to the remainder of the stock of this Bank, will be opened on the 2d day of November next.

The Cotton Crop.—A gentleman from Marion District, S. C. informs us that the Cotton Crop was never more promising at this season of the year than at present.

In Mississippi, it is estimated that the crop will amount to 250,000 bales.

In Alabama, though there are apprehensions of injury to the crop, it is said that the cultivation has extended so much, that the crop will be 50,000 bales more than last year. The country is very sickly this summer. Fevers very prevalent, and of an aggravated character.

The Comet.—It is stated that the Comet will probably be visible to the naked eye about the 25th inst., and remain so until about the middle of October.

We would direct the reader's particular attention to the remarks of an honest and patriotic Jackson man, whose communication we have copied from the last Star. If our political parties were composed of such men, or governed by such principles, we might have no reason to fear, as we now have, that a popular President could ever blind the eyes of the people to his encroachments on their rights, and that a devotion to the *man*, or a love of office, would be the predominant feeling of almost all politicians.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have been favored by the publisher with a copy of the 12th No. of this work, and find that it contains a continuation of Professor Dew's "Dissertation on the Characteristic Differences between the Sexes, and on the position and influence of Woman in Society." We have read this third number, as well as the two former, with unalloyed gratification, and rejoice to find that the distinguished author has not yet done with the subject. If the Editor could engage many such pens as that of Mr. Dew's, his Messenger might compete with any similar work in this or any other country.

Progress of disorganizing principles.—The New York American, one of the strongest advocates for the supremacy of the laws, was betrayed, a few days ago, into something very like an expression of approbation at the prospect that a law of the state would be a *dead letter*, in other words, be violated with impunity, because it did not happen to be in accordance with the popular sentiment.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, too, openly advocates the most ultra notion of this kind that we have any where seen broached. It winds up a long tirade against the U. S. Bank with the remarkable recommendation, that the *merchants* of that city, "with their united power, should demand that the *curtailment of the Bank shall cease*, and that the future policy of the Bank *shall be made known to them, and conducted under their supervision.*"

Well may a contemporary exclaim, "Huzzah! for Judge Lynch!" It is only necessary to add one suggestion to the above reasonable proposition, and that is, that the merchants have power to confiscate the property of the Bank, and divide it among themselves.

Ecclesiastical Notices.—The Presbytery of Fayetteville, N. C. will meet at Sharon Church, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 7th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in Salisbury, Rowan county, on the second Wednesday, (the 14th) of October next.

State of Parties.—On publishing the election returns from Yancy and Haywood, which completed the list, the Raleigh Register says,

"The "*Standard*" distributes the 6 members which these counties send, as follows, viz: 5 Administration, and 1 Whig. If this be the true classification of them, which we have good reason for distrusting, the parties in the next Legislature, will stand Administration 102, White 100.—But on any question involving the relative strength of Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, there will be a decided *White* majority. Of this we feel certain, and facts are developing themselves daily to confirm our opinion. There is a case in point.—The "Standard" in its table, claims under the cant term "Republican," the Senator from Ashe. We have good authority for saying that Mr. Gambill, though he has always been a Jackson man, is decidedly favorable to Judge White as President, in preference to Mr. Van Buren. And the organ of the party in this city, will find to its sorrow, that there are many cases of a like description. The editor may reiterate his claims to "twenty majority," but they will prove in the sequel, like Falstaff's men in buckram. If he had a well founded belief, that a majority of the members elect are for Van Buren, who can doubt that he would most joyously proclaim the fact, and call upon them for an expression of sentiment in his favor? As the "Standard" is unable to publish a list of those members whom the party count on as Van Burenites, is it willing to admit that the vote on the Land Resolutions will be a true test of parties? He declares (and begs his readers to mark his words) that there will be a majority on joint ballot, of *at least* 20 members in favor of the *prominent* measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The only prominent measure of the Administration, which will probably be discussed, is the *Veto* on the Land Bill. Resolutions on the subject of the Public Domain, diametrically opposed to the principles advanced in that document, will unquestionably be introduced at the next session, and will be rejected, according to the calculation of the "*Standard*" by at least 20 majority. "We are willing to abide this issue, and we would request every subscriber to the" REGISTER "in the State, to lay the present paper aside, until the Legislature shall have met, and then each one by comparison, can judge for himself."

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Episcopal.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has recently closed its labors in this city, was one of uncommon interest, and the importance of the questions which arose, drew forth some of the most commanding eloquence ever heard in this city—there was a great and earnest zeal in the discussion, which showed an anxiety for truth and an edifying readiness for union when a plan of action was settled, which showed a devotion to the *cause*. Among the labors of the convention, may be mentioned that of electing the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., a bishop, and assigning to him the episcopal charge of Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. Also, electing the Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., a bishop, and assigning to him the episcopal charge of Mississippi and Indiana. It is thought that in addition to the above labors, Dr. Hawks will undertake provisionally the charge of the diocess of Alabama.

The consecration of the newly elected bishops will probably take place in this city, in the course of a few weeks.

The late news from France, of the narrow escape of the King from assassination, would, under any circumstances, have been of deep interest. But, under existing circumstances, it is of peculiar interest to the People of the United States, independently of the danger of another bloody revolution in France, as the possible consequence of the sudden death of the King, which every humane person, American or European, would seriously deprecate. For, it is almost certain, that the death of the King of the French would have postponed for a long time, if not forever, the execution of the Treaty between France and the United States, which, whenever it takes place, will have been accomplished solely by the personal and political influence of the King, exerted in good faith to carry the Treaty into effect.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Freedom of the Press.—The Navy Department, the Treasury Department and the Navy Commissioners, have stopped the advertisements in the Evening Post, for certain opinions expressed by that paper relative to the concerns of those departments, and now the list of letters are withheld, because the Post does not approve the declarations of Amos Kendall, that the laws may not be deemed secondary to public opinion.

This is Jackson and Van Buren all over. Here is a paper which sustains the administration in ninety-nine of its measures, but is denounced because it hesitates in supporting the hundredth—a paper which has endorsed the monstrous assumption of power, and the royal prerogative of the succession, but because a grain of conscience is mingled in a bushel of profligacy, it is deprived of that small modicum of patronage to which it is entitled. Who would become the *slaves* of such men, the *panders* of such principles? Who, for the sake of the crust and the bone given to-day to be withdrawn to-morrow, would consent to wear the *collar* of Jackson and Van Buren?—*N. Y. Star.*

Meeting in Pittsborough.—A meeting of the citizens of Pittsboro' and its vicinity, in Chatham county, was held on Saturday, 29th ult., H. L. Holmes chairman, J. J. Goodwin, sec'y.; at which, the efforts of the reckless associations at the North, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," were denounced, as leading to "no other results than anarchy and extermination;" and in which the course of the Post Master General, on the subject of the transmission by mail of incendiary publications, was approved, and all Postmasters at the South requested to suppress the circulation of papers of an incendiary character.—*Standard.*

Cheraw.—A letter from Messrs. Lacoste & McKay, at Cheraw, dated August 31st, says—"On Saturday, the 29th instant, the first bale of new Cotton, for this season, was sold in our market. It was raised on the plantation of Mrs. Harrington, in Marlborough District, and was purchased by Messrs. D. & J. Malloy at 20 cents.

"The second was received this day; it was raised on the plantation of the Hon. C. B. Pegues, and was purchased by Duncan McNair at 20 cents."—*Salisbury Carolin.*

GREENSBOROUGH, (Ala.) Sept. 2.

COTTON—BEAT THIS WHO CAN!

A stalk of Cotton was found on Capt. John Pickens' Cane Brake Plantation, in Marengo County, containing 360 bolls!

The Cotton crops of this neighborhood look uncommonly fine this season. We have not seen a frown on a farmer's face this year. They all look happy and contented. We like to see it. When they have plenty, we know there is no danger of our starving.

Cotton.—New Cotton is beginning to come in rapidly. Upwards of 100 bales were in the market yesterday. We learn it sold at from 17 to 17½ cents.

Columbia Times.

We understand that 26 square bales new Cotton, very fine, were received on the Rail Road, on Saturday evening, by BROWN, TUNIS & Co. It is held at 20 cents.

Charleston Patriot.

HALLEY'S COMET.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN HERALD OF FRIDAY.

Having been favored with a sky unusually serene, we have continued our observations on the Comet every morning since the 31st August, from one to three o'clock, during which time it has moved on its way about one degree and twenty minutes very nearly in the course assigned by the computation. This morning its position was very favorable for observation, being in the same field in the telescope with a fine cluster of stars, whose place is given in Herschel's Catalogue, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1833, being No. 337 of the catalogue.

The Comet appears nearly circular, is about two minutes in diameter, brightest in the centre, and fading away in an ill-defined margin, appearing more like a fog than like a planetary body. Its position this morning at two o'clock was, as nearly as we could determine, in right ascension 5 hours 53 6 minutes, declination N 25 deg. 19 m.

The orbit of this body has been computed with immense labor by three distinguished astronomers, Lubbock, Damoisea, and Pontecoulant, who have severally fixed its perihelion passage, or that of least distance from the sun, for Oct. 31, Nov. 4, and Nov. 7. Pontecoulant, however, subsequently revised his computation, and fixed the perihelion on the 14th of November. By a rather hasty calculation, founded on the best observations we have been able to make, it appears that the perihelion will occur still later, probably to the amount of two days.

To give some idea of the correspondence of our observations with the last results of calculation, it may be remarked, (1) that the place where the comet was first observed on the 31st of August, differed from the place due to it according to the final estimate of Pontecoulant, only about half a degree; and therefore the observed and computed places are found in nearly the same point on the artificial globe; (2) that the velocity observed is extremely near to that given in the Nautical Almanac for the present time; and (3) that the time of perihelion will probably come out within a day or two of the time assigned, or indeed on the very day, as given by Littrow.

These coincidences show with how much greater accuracy the elements of the comet have been calculated on its present than on its previous visit, since the nearest approximation then made to its time of perihelion was about 30 days; and its place when first observed, was so far from that assigned by computation, that it for a long time eluded the search of astronomers, and at last was observed first by a German shepherd.

The presence of the moon in the morning sky, will interfere with observations for the next fortnight. At the end of that period, we may expect to see the comet exhibit a far more imposing appearance than at present.

DENISON OLMSTED,
ELIAS LOOMIS.

Yale College, September 4.

P. S. This morning, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, our attention was attracted by an *aurora borealis*, of more than ordinary splendor. It formed a luminous bow on the summit of a dark cloud, which covered the northern horizon, and shot forth numerous corruscations. The magnetic needle was sensibly affected.

Vermont.—We have returns from 40 towns. The result is—Palmer, (Antimason,) for Governor, 4002; Bradbury (Jackson) 3548; Paine (Whig) 1453. In other words, for the Administration, 3548; against it, 5454. Most of the Whigs, it will be perceived, voted for the Antimasonic ticket, as agreed upon by some of the Whig Conventions. In many towns, Mr. Paine was not considered a candidate, and of course did not receive a single vote. The united Whig and Antimasonic vote has prevailed by a large majority throughout the State.

National Intelligencer.

Alabama.—The following is a list of the members elected to the next Congress from this State: Dixon H. Lewis, Reuben Chapman, Joshua L. Martin, Joab Lawler, and Francis S. Lyon.

We learn that Judge SHALER of this city, says the Pittsburgh Advocate, who was recently appointed by the President, Secretary of Michigan, has, for reasons with which we are not acquainted, thought proper to decline the proffered honor.

Astor House, New York.—This splendid house will soon be ready for the roof. Boyden, the elder, has been here a month, preparing and looking out for furniture. He returned the other day to Boston.

Mr. Astor advances $50,000 to Boyden by way of furnishing the house, and receives for rent, $15,000 the first year, $18,000 the second, and $21,000 the third. Astor lets the stores himself.—*N. York Herald.*

New York, Sept. 8.

The number of strangers in our city is unprecedented, and the crowds flocking in, equally so. The steamboat President, arrived from Providence to-day, brought over 400 passengers. The rail road, and other facilities for convenient, cheap, and rapid travelling, and the wealth which pours into the lap of every one, have set the world in motion. A friend who has just returned from Niagara, said the throng all the way was so immense that he was compelled to expect that when a few more rail roads were built, there would absolutely nobody be found at home.

The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette, contemplating the probability of a war between the Texians and Santa Anna, thus compassionately and respectfully speaks of the belligerents:

"You are welcome to the combat, gentlemen. One good result is certain,—the world will lose many bad citizens, and the devil will gain some faithful servants.

"Every body knows that Texas has been to the United States what Botany Bay has been to Great Britain.—The emigrants thither, like the followers of King David in the cave of Adulum, have been all those who were oppressed, and all those who were in debt—in other words, vagabonds and refugees from justice. To read the thundering manifestoes of these fellows, who know nothing about republics, and care nothing about liberty, one would think they had been hired to bring the immortal doctrines of Plato into ridicule and contempt."

A Disappointment.—The Public has been called upon several times lately to bestow a liberal quantum of admiration upon the ingenuity of a certain blacksmith living somewhere among the rocky hills of Vermont, who had invented a sort of perpetual motion, the moving power of which was electro-magnetism. The story first appeared in the Albany Daily Advertiser, but with a slight omission, which the latest number of that paper has been kind enough to supply, in the following very significant words:—"We are sorry to inform our cotemporaries that, on further examination, the plan of the Brandon Blacksmith will not work.

National Gazette.

Until within the year past, it was the fashion in our country to impute all riot and popular violence to *Irishmen*; but they have had so little share in the recent and more dreadful disorders of the kind, that they are confessedly eclipsed by the *Lynchers*. Let the saddle be shifted to the right horse.

Nat. Gaz.

AGRARIANISM is the principle, the dissemination of which over the country has had its share in producing the scenes of disorder and riot by which different parts of our country have been disgraced within the last year or so. For the information of those of our readers who do not understand the meaning of this word, we copy the following definition of it from the Kenebec Journal:

"It is immaterial what the origin of the word was. The common acceptation of it *now* is to describe the followers of Kneeland and Fanny Wright, the free inquirers, the modern reformers, who declaim against the rich, and tamper with the prejudices of the poor, imbuing them with the visionary notion that, if the laws were mended as they propose, the rich would have to give up all their wealth to the poor, and the idle, the indolent, and profligate, would pocket the earnings of the enterprising, the economical, and industrious; they are the men who propose to re-organize society anew, by abolishing all religion, dividing all property, dispensing with the marriage institution, so that men and women might cohabit promiscuously like brutes, and the children run at large like young partridges, knowing no more of their parents than a horse does of his grandfather. These schemers are chiefly in the large cities, but there are many scattered over the country."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT J HACKLEY, to be Register of the Land Office for the district of lands subject to sale at Tallahassee, in the Territory of Florida, vice Geo. W. Ward, deceased.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. at Kentmere, near Wilmington, Delaware, by the Rev. H. Adams, HENRY D. GILPIN, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSTON, of Louisiana, (formerly Miss Sibley, of this town.)

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 10, Tillinghast's boat Packet, with Dry Goods, Coffee, &c for Stark & Pearce, Curtis & Myrover, Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, N. McKinnon, S. T. Hawley, and T. Sandford, & Co., of this place.

Also, on the 11th, boat Water Witch, with Dry Goods, Coffee, &c. to same.

Also, Henrietta Co's boat Post Boy, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c for Mrs. N. McIntyre, G. & L. Hurlbutt, G. W. Ragland & Co., A. McLauchlin, T. Cochran, Thos. Sandford & Co., Stark & Pearce, James Millar, Yarbrough & Ray, N. McKinnon, C. J. Orrell, J. Fuller, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, F. Lain and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for J. W. Leak, S. W. Cole, G. S. Hubbard, B Utley, J. Henshaw, A. & Mebane, M Brown, R. Reid, N. Hill and J. S. Pearson, of the interior.

Also, on the 11th, boat Henry Clay, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. for Willkings & Belden, F. Lain, B Rush, J. G. & J. H. Cook, C T Haigh; C J. Orrell, J. Fuller and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for Wheeler & Burns, of the interior

DEPARTED, Sept 12, boat Packet, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for Stark & Pearce, Nott & Starr, C. J. Orrell, A. Kimball, Geo. McNeill, and J. G. & J. H. Cook.

Also, on the 14th, boat Water Witch, with Cotton for Stark & Pearce, and sundries for A. Kimball.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 15.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	15 a 16	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

☞ The Baptist Church, just finished in this place, will be opened for Divine Service next Saturday evening—Prof J. Armstrong will preach. Sermon to commence at about half past 7. The North half of the House to be appropriated exclusively to the Ladies—the South half to the Gentlemen; the colored people will occupy the gallery. There will be Service in it again on Sabbath morning, at which time it will be dedicated.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School offer for sale that BEAUTIFUL LOT, including the entire square between Mumford Street and the Lafayette Hotel. Unless previously disposed of, it will be laid off into small parcels and sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th October next.

JAS. H HOOPER,
HENRY POTTER,
GEO. McNEILL, } *Committee.*

September 14, 1835. 54-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Tuesday last, a negro man about 35 or 40 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Richard Roberts, and that he made his escape from him in Chester District, South Carolina, while moving to the Western part of Alabama; had been confined in Montgomery County Jail, N. C., from whence he had recently made his escape. Said negro says that he was on his way when taken up to Onslow county, in this State, where he had a wife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

Bank of Cape Fear,
9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-t1N.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,
&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.
Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Syrup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.
Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept 11, 1835. 54tf

Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100,	$0 50
1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 polls, value $300,	3 50
1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam Pearce, for M J. McDowell, value $25,	13
1 do. Kenneday street, do by Sam. Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30,	15
1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val $300	1 50
The following are returned as unlisted.	
1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150,	75
3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150,	75
2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600,	3 00
1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50,	25
1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co. value $300,	1 50
1 do. Wilmington Road, do do., Moses Robeson, value $300,	1 50
1 do. Hillsboro' street, south side, the owner unknown, value $300,	1 50
1 do do do do do. joins Edith James, value $100,	50
1 do. back of Brick Row, formerly given in by Jno. W. Howell, value $50,	25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1835 54tds.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 40f

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haugh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mr. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6 f

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style. Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 gails. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C P MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM, pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.

Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1835.—49tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835 43-tJ.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregeant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m.] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Brateon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, }
State of South Carolina. }

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

DR. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a simlar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere long er the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be o any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!
GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety,
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Border's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works, Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*
Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf.

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W. WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14 50-2m.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. Ware will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIRD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGoogan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasboro.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hunt and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peake's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice; &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE